

1. Developing an emergency operations plan is an activity in this phase of emergency management:
 - a. Preparedness
 - b. Response
 - c. Recovery
 - d. Mitigation

2. A system built on the basic principle that many of the same management strategies that apply to one emergency will apply to other emergencies is:
 - a. Integrated Emergency Management
 - b. Coordinated Management System
 - c. Incident Prevention System
 - d. Comprehensive Emergency Management

3. Hurricanes, snowstorms, flooding fall into this type of hazard category:
 - a. Natural
 - b. Man-made

4. Adjacent sectors in a community will have the same vulnerability for a hazardous transportation accident if the frequency of occurrence is projected to be the same.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. A request for a federal declaration for disaster assistance must come from this person:
 - a. Mayor
 - b. Attorney General
 - c. Governor
 - d. Comptroller

6. The emergency manager's role for media relations is to:
- a. Make all contacts with the media.
 - b. Ensure plans for this function are in place and up-to-date.
 - c. Serve as the primary spokesperson.
 - d. Review and approve all releases.
7. What is key to obtaining community support for local emergency management?
- a. Citizen support
 - b. Program accreditation
 - c. Legal authority
 - d. Size of the emergency management staff
8. The emergency manager has no role in mitigation.
- a. True
 - b. False
9. What is a key responsibility the emergency manager may have in the emergency operations center operations?
- a. Determining who will represent each agency.
 - b. Developing a message flow system.
 - c. Setting work hours.
 - d. Controlling all donated resources.
10. Providing assistance to help people rebuild their lives is an activity in this phase of emergency management:
- a. Preparedness
 - b. Response
 - c. Recovery
 - d. Mitigation

11. This part of the Emergency Operations Plan should address how people and organizations will communicate during times of disaster:
- a. Basic Plan
 - b. Functional Annexes
 - c. Hazard-specific Appendices
12. The job of emergency manager is best characterized as:
- a. Chief executive
 - b. Legal authority
 - c. First Responder
 - d. Coordinator
13. Regardless of the size and nature of the event, the emergency operations center should always be activated.
- a. True
 - b. False
14. A natural or man-made event/situation that can cause or create a serious negative impact on the community is a:
- a. Community vulnerability
 - b. Risk
 - c. Situation
 - d. Hazard
15. The core resources for the local emergency plan come from this source:
- a. Federal government
 - b. State government
 - c. Jurisdiction
 - d. Private sector

16. Identify the legal document that describes what help will be provided from other governments in case of an emergency:
- a. Administrative Plan
 - b. Letter of Intent
 - c. Mutual Aid Agreement
 - d. Partnership Pact
17. A resource inventory usually remains constant and should be updated about every five to ten years.
- a. True
 - b. False
18. During what kind of exercise do all personnel respond to an emergency by moving equipment and personnel as in a real situation?
- a. Orientation exercise
 - b. Table-top exercise
 - c. Functional exercise
 - d. Full-scale exercise
19. What part of the Emergency Operations Plan contains detailed supplemental information for responding to a hazard?
- a. Basic Plan
 - b. Functional Annexes
 - c. Hazard-specific Appendices
20. What is a good technique for controlling rumors during times of disaster?
- a. Disregard the rumors.
 - b. Assign a team to track down the origin of the rumors.
 - c. Refer these types of things to first responders.
 - d. Engage the media to get the facts out.

21. Hazardous materials and structural fires fall into which type of hazard category?
- a. Natural
 - b. Man-made
22. The emergency manager's role in sheltering most likely would be:
- a. Inspecting the shelters
 - b. Managing the shelter operations
 - c. Ensuring the proper organization provides this service
 - d. Providing security for the shelters
23. Codes and ordinances, financial measures, and land use mapping are tools that could be used to reduce the adverse effects of disasters.
- a. True
 - b. False
24. A good location for an emergency operations center would be in the police department since it is always up and operational.
- a. True
 - b. False
25. What is the detailed "how to" instructions to be followed during emergency operations?
- a. Mitigation Plan
 - b. Administrative Plan
 - c. Standard Operating Procedures
 - d. Response Plan

IS-1 Emergency Manager: An Orientation to the Position
Exam

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26. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," fits well as the adage for this phase of emergency management.
- a. Preparedness
 - b. Recovery
 - c. Mitigation
 - d. Response
27. Who is the person responsible for directing federal disaster assistance following a Presidential declaration?
- a. President of the United States
 - b. Federal Coordinating Officer
 - c. National Emergency Manager
 - d. Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency
28. Preliminary damage assessment details the extent and dollar amount of damage and is used to identify needs to help the community recover.
- a. True
 - b. False
29. The primary responsibility for emergency management is at which level?
- a. Federal
 - b. Regional
 - c. Local
 - d. State
30. What is the keystone function of emergency management?
- a. Coordinating activities
 - b. Planning for recovery
 - c. Informing the public
 - d. Caring for victims

31. Since it is important to have good relations with the media, they should have a designated area within the emergency operations center in order to get information as it becomes available.
- a. True
 - b. False
32. Once a plan is developed, its content should be shared with only those who will be involved in the emergency operations.
- a. True
 - b. False
33. If the community already has an emergency operations plan, the emergency manager should:
- a. Consider this part of the job done and focus on other activities.
 - b. Assume the plan is probably outdated and proceed to develop a new one.
 - c. Let the people responsible for the various sections decide when and if changes are needed.
 - d. Coordinate a unified effort with all those responsible to keep the plan updated.
34. What type of exercise takes place in a classroom setting arranged to look like an emergency operations center or in an actual emergency operations center, and involves simulation using written, telephone, and radio messaging?
- a. Orientation exercise
 - b. Table-top exercise
 - c. Functional exercise
 - d. Full-scale exercise
35. A hazard profile is a one-time activity to identify hazards that may threaten the community.
- a. True
 - b. False

36. What process is used in the planning process to project who or what will be affected by a disaster and how badly?
- a. Vulnerability Analysis
 - b. Community Image
 - c. Threat Determination
 - d. Hazard Analysis
37. The emergency manager has the primary responsibility for mitigation.
- a. True
 - b. False
38. What part of the Emergency Operations Plan includes a change record page for noting the dates of revisions and the sections revised?
- a. Basic Plan
 - b. Functional Annexes
 - c. Hazard-specific Appendices
39. What type of exercise is a building block to the others and provides an introduction to the plans and procedures?
- a. Orientation
 - b. Table-top
 - c. Functional
 - d. Full-scale
40. What phase includes determining what you would do in the event a disaster should occur?
- a. Preparedness
 - b. Response
 - c. Recovery
 - d. Mitigation

41. For this type of exercise, people are presented an event and talk their way through what would happen according to the emergency operations plan.
- a. Orientation
 - b. Table-top
 - c. Functional
 - d. Full-scale
42. Adding wind resistant shutters to windows is an activity in this phase of emergency management.
- a. Preparedness
 - b. Response
 - c. Recovery
 - d. Mitigation
43. Rapid assessment occurs within the first few hours after an incident and is focused on lifesaving needs.
- a. True
 - b. False
44. What is a primary trait for the successful local emergency manager?
- a. Legal Background.
 - b. Emergency response experience.
 - c. Engaged in defining the role.
 - d. Expert on local ordinances.
45. What is the most common reason for failure to obtain federal assistance even when the impact is significant?
- a. No one requested it.
 - b. The wrong person made the request.
 - c. Failure to file within the deadline.
 - d. Lack of documentation.

46. Which agency provides grants to homeowners to make repairs to essential areas of the home following a Presidential declaration?
- a. American Red Cross
 - b. Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - c. Small Business Administration
 - d. American Insurance Association
47. The size of the emergency management budget may depend on the history of disasters in the community.
- a. True
 - b. False
48. What procedures for activating the emergency operations centers should be reflected in this document?
- a. Mitigation Plan
 - b. Administrative Plan
 - c. Emergency Operations Plan
 - d. Recovery Plan
49. What program can provide assistance for debris removal following a Presidential declaration?
- a. Disaster Housing
 - b. Veterans Benefit Assistance
 - c. Public Assistance
 - d. Mitigation
50. Most mitigation activities are within the control of the emergency manager.
- a. True
 - b. False